

Checklist of the ‘lower Brachycera’ of Finland: Tabanomorpha, Asilomorpha and associated families (Diptera)

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Abstract

A checklist of the ‘lower Brachycera’ of Finland is presented. This part of the complete checklist of Finnish Diptera covers the families Acroceridae, Asilidae, Athericidae, Bombyliidae, Mythicomyiidae, Rhagionidae, Scenopinidae, Stratiomyidae, Tabanidae, Therevidae, Xylomyidae and Xylophagidae.

Keywords

Species list, Finland, Diptera, biodiversity, faunistics

Introduction

This part of the checklist of the Diptera of Finland covers non-eremoneuran true flies (Diptera: Brachycera). The brachyceran flies excluded from the clade Eremoneura are often called the ‘lower Brachycera’ due to their basal position in the true fly tree of life. It remains unclear whether this assemblage of families is a monophyletic clade. There are also several models for the relative relationships of the various superfamilies and families. A simple classification scheme following Marshall (2012) is adopted for this

checklist. Only two infraorders, Tabanomorpha and Asilomorpha, are recognized. The presentation order of families follows Woodley et al. (2009).

World catalogues have recently been published for Stratiomyidae (Woodley 2001, 2011b), Xylomyidae (Woodley 2011a), Xylophagidae (Woodley 2011c), Bombyliidae (Evenhuis and Greathead 1999, 2003) and Mythicomyiidae (Evenhuis 2002). The Finnish species were last listed by Kahanpää and Winqvist (2005). Five species have been added since the last checklist: *Haematopota italica* Meigen, 1804, *Lasiopogon septentrionalis* Lehr, 1984, *Nemotelus infortunatus* Kahanpää, 2010, *Xylophagus inermis* Krivosheina & Krivosheina, 2000 and *Zabracchia tenella* (Jaennicke, 1866) (see Kahanpää 2013, Cannings and Kahanpää 2013, Kahanpää 2010, this paper, and Krivosheina and Rozkošný 1990 respectively). Table 1 summarizes the current family species counts for the world, Europe (based on Fauna Europaea), and Finland.

Tabanomorpha

The stratiomyoid and xylophagoid lineages are often treated as infraorders (Woodley et al. 2009).

The soldierflies (Stratiomyidae) are very diverse in the tropics but the species diversity decreases sharply towards the higher latitudes. The wood soldier flies (xylomyids) is a small fly family associated with dead wood. The Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica series has a volume on stratiomyoid flies (Rozkošný 1973). A new *Nemotelus* species was recently described from Finland (Kahanpää 2010a).

The Finnish rhagionids are relatively well known but a few additional species could occur in the country. *Ptiolina* is a problematic genus and the number of recognized species in Northern Europe has varied from two to seven during the last century. Athericidae was traditionally placed as a subfamily of Rhagionidae, but it seems more closely associated with Tabanidae (Marshall 2012). Itämies et al. (1990, 1993) have studied the distribution of *Atherix ibis* in Finland.

The Finnish xylophagid fauna is relatively well sampled. Adults of the North European species can be identified using Nartshuk (1988) or Kahanpää (2009). The larvae can also be identified at least at the last larval stage (Stubbs and Drake 2001, Krivosheina and Krivosheina 1966).

The tabanid nomenclature (especially *Hybomitra*) is quite convoluted and records in older publications must be taken with a grain of salt. Karvonen (1969) summarized the distribution of tabanids in Finland, but this work is now partially obsolete due to the difficulties in identifying *Hybomitra* and *Haematopota* before Chvála et al. (1972) was published. For identification of North European tabanids Chvála et al. (1972) complemented with pictures in Zeegers and van Haaren (2000) or Krčmar et al. (2011) is recommended. An illustrated guide to the Finnish species is in preparation (A. Haarto, unpublished).

Table I. Number of species in tabanomorph and asilomorph families plus Acroceridae.

Family	Number of species in			Level of knowledge
	World	Europe	Finland	
<i>Tabanomorpha:</i>				
Stratiomyidae	2715 (Woodley 2001, 2011b)	141	29	good
Xylomyidae	138 (Woodley 2011a)	13–14	1	good
Xylophagidae	134 (Woodley 2011c)	8	5	average–good
Rhagionidae	694 (Pape et al. 2011)	85	15–16	average–good
Athericidae	124 (Pape et al. 2011)	10	1	good
Tabanidae	4405 (Pape et al. 2011)	213	38–39	good
<i>Asilomorpha:</i>				
Asilidae	7513 (Pape et al. 2011)	524	35	good
Bombyliidae	~5000 (Evenhuis and Greathead 1999, 2003)	335	18–19	good
Mythicomyiidae	~330 (Evenhuis 2002, Pape et al. 2011)	30	1	average
Scenopinidae	416 (Pape et al. 2011)	17	3	good
Therevidae	1129 (Pape et al. 2011)	99	17	average–good
<i>unplaced:</i>				
Acroceridae	392 (Pape et al. 2011)	34	5	average

Asilomorpha

The asilids and bombyliids of Finland are rather well known from a faunistic point of view but little is known about their ecology. Most of the North European species are easy to identify but problems with *Villa* resulted in a cascade of name changes in the late 20th century. Falck (2009) and Blöchliger (2008) are good starting points for identifying *Villa* adults. François (1969) has male genitalia figures for some of the more difficult *Villa* species. The Mythicomyiidae or micro bee flies were long seen as a subfamily of Bombyliidae.

Identifying *Thereva* species was also fraught with difficulties in the past but by the end of the 20th century the North European fauna was pretty well understood. A review of the Finnish therevid fauna with keys has recently been published (Haarto and Winqvist 2006). The window flies, Scenopinidae, is a smallish asiloid lineage associated with the therevids. It has even been proposed they are a specialized subgroup of the Therevidae (Woodley 2009).

Acroceridae

The small-headed flies (Acroceridae) are a fly family of obscure origin. Affinities with Nemestrinidae, Tabanoidea, Stratiomyoidea, Bombyliidae and Asilomorpha have been proposed (see Marshall 2012 for further discussion). Finnish acrocerid records are mostly of single adults caught by sweep-netting, although Storå (1956) found groups of 20–40 *Acrocera orbiculus* swarming on a coastal meadow. The acrocerid species seem to have declined in abundance during the 20th century. Four of our five Finnish species are now on the national red list (Kahanpää 2010b).

Checklist part I: Tabanomorpha (*sensu lato*)

suborder Brachycera Macquart, 1834
clade Orthorrapha Brauer, 1863

superfamily Stratiomyoidea Latreille, 1802

STRATIOMYIDAE Latreille, 1802

BERIDINAE Westwood, 1838

BERIS Latreille, 1802

Beris chalybata (Forster, 1771)

Beris clavipes (Linnaeus, 1767)

Beris fuscipes Meigen, 1820

Beris hauseri Stuke, 2004

= *stroblii* auct. nec. Dušek & Rozkošný, 1968

Beris morrisii Dale, 1841

NEMOTELINAE Kertész, 1912

NEMOTELUS Geoffroy, 1762

sg. **Camptopelta** Williston, 1917

Nemotelus nigrinus Fallén, 1817

sg. **Nemotelus** Geoffroy, 1762

Nemotelus infortunatus Kahanpää, 2010

Nemotelus notatus Zetterstedt, 1842

Nemotelus uliginosus (Linnaeus, 1767)

PACHYGASTRINAE Loew, 1856

BERKSHIRIA Johnson, 1914

= **Pseudowallacea** Kertész, 1921

Berkshiria hungarica (Kertesz, 1921)

= *albistylum* misid.

= *barovskii* misid.

NEOPACHYGASTER Austen, 1901

Neopachygaster meromelas (Dufour, 1841)

= *orbitalis* (Wahlberg, 1854)

ZABRACHIA Coquillett, 1901

Zabréchia minutissima (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Zabréchia tenella (Jaennicke, 1866) see Notes

SARGINAE Walker, 1834

CHLOROMYIA Duncan, 1837

Chloromyia formosa (Scopoli, 1763)

MICROCHRYSA Loew, 1855

Microchrysa cyaneiventris (Zetterstedt, 1842)

Microchrysa flavigornis (Meigen, 1822)

Microchrysa polita (Linnaeus, 1758)

SARGUS Fabricius, 1798*Sargus cuprarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Sargus flavipes* Meigen, 1822= *nigripes* Zetterstedt, 1842= *splendens* auct. nec. Meigen, 1804*Sargus iridatus* (Scopoli, 1763)*Sargus rufipes* Wahlberg, 1854

STRATIOMYINAE Latreille, 1802

tribe Oxycerini Enderlein, 1914

OXYCERA Meigen, 1803*Oxycera centralis* Loew, 1863= *centralis* Frey, 1911 preocc.= *freyi* Lindner, 1938*Oxycera dives* Loew, 1845*Oxycera trilineata* (Linnaeus, 1767)

tribe Stratiomyini Latreille, 1802

ODONTOMYIA Meigen, 1803*Odontomyia angulata* (Panzer, 1798)*Odontomyia argentata* (Fabricius, 1794)*Odontomyia microleon* (Linnaeus, 1758)**OPLODONTHA** Rondani, 1863*Oplodontha viridula* (Fabricius, 1775)**STRATIOMYS** Geoffroy, 1762*Stratiomys singularior* (Harris, 1776)= *furcata* Fabricius, 1794**XYLOMYIDAE** Verrall, 1901**XYLOMYA** Rondani, 1861*Xylomya czekanovskii* Pleske, 1925= *interrupta* auct. nec. (Pleske, 1926)= *maculata* auct. nec. (Meigen, 1804)

superfamily Xylophagoidea Fallén, 1810

XYLOPHAGIDAE Fallén, 1810**XYLOPHAGUS** Meigen, 1803= *Erinna* Meigen, 1800 suppr.*Xylophagus ater* Meigen, 1804 see Notes= *compeditus* Wiedemann, 1820*Xylophagus cinctus* (De Geer, 1776)*Xylophagus inermis* Krivosheina & Krivosheina, 2000 see Notes= *matsumurae* misid.*Xylophagus junki* (Szilády, 1932)

Xylophagus kowarzi (Pleske, 1925) see Notes
= *ater* auct. nec. Meigen, 1804

superfamily Rhagionoidea Latreille, 1802

RHAGIONIDAE Latreille, 1802

RHAGIONINAE Latreille, 1802

RHAGIO Fabricius, 1775

Rhagio annulatus (De Geer, 1776)
Rhagio lineola Fabricius, 1794
Rhagio maculatus (De Geer, 1776)
Rhagio notatus (Meigen, 1820)
Rhagio scolopaceus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Rhagio tringarius (Linnaeus, 1758)

CHRYSOPILINAE Bezzi, 1903

CHRYSOPILUS Macquart, 1826
Chrysopilus auratus (Fabricius, 1805)

?= *cristatus* (Fabricius, 1775) nom. dubium

Chrysopilus luteolus (Fallén, 1814)

Chrysopilus nubecula (Fallén, 1814)

? *Chrysopilus suomianus* (Szilády, 1934) see Notes

SPANIINAE Rondani, 1856

OMPHALOPHORA Becker, 1900
Omphalophora oculata Becker, 1900

= *lapponica* Frey, 1911

PTIOLINA Zetterstedt, 1842

Ptiolina nigra Zetterstedt, 1842
Ptiolina nigrina Wahlgren, 1854 see Notes
Ptiolina nitida Wahlgren, 1854
Ptiolina obscura (Fallén, 1814)
SPANIA Meigen, 1830
Spania nigra Meigen, 1830
SYMPHOROMYIA Frauenfeld, 1867
sg. **Paraphoromyia** Becker, 1921
Syphoromyia crassicornis (Panzer, 1806)

ATHERICIDAE Nowicki, 1873

ATHERIX Meigen, 1803

Atherix ibis (Fabricius, 1798)

superfamily Tabanoidea Latreille, 1802

TABANIDAE Latreille, 1802

CHRYSOPSINAE Lutz, 1905

tribe Chrysopsini Lutz, 1905

CHRYSOPS Meigen, 1803sg. *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803*Chrysops caecutiens* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Chrysops divaricatus* Loew, 1858*Chrysops nigripes* Zetterstedt, 1838= *lapponicus* Loew, 1858*Chrysops relictus* Meigen, 1820= *melanopleurus* Wahlberg, 1848*Chrysops rufipes* Meigen, 1820*Chrysops sepulcralis* (Fabricius, 1794)*Chrysops viduatus* (Fabricius, 1794)= *pictus* Meigen, 1820

TABANINAE Latreille, 1802

tribe Haematopotini Enderlein, 1922

HAEMATOPOTA Meigen, 1803*Haematopota crassicornis* Wahlberg, 1848*Haematopota italica* Meigen, 1804*Haematopota pluvialis* (Linnaeus, 1758)= *italica* misid.? *Haematopota subcylindrica* Pandellé, 1883 see Notes**HEPTATOMA** Meigen, 1803*Heptatoma pellucens* (Fabricius, 1776)

tribe Tabanini Latreille, 1802

ATYLOTUS Osten Sacken, 1876*Atylotus fulvus* (Meigen, 1820)*Atylotus plebeius* (Fallén, 1817)*Atylotus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1767)*Atylotus sublunaticornis* (Zetterstedt, 1842)**HYBOMITRA** Enderlein, 1922*Hybomitra arpadi* (Szilády, 1923)*Hybomitra astuta* (Osten Sacken, 1876) see Notes= *polaris* (Frey, 1915)*Hybomitra auripila* (Meigen, 1820) see Notes= *aterrima* (Meigen, 1820)*Hybomitra bimaculata* (Macquart, 1826)= *tropica* misid.?= *solstitialis* (Meigen, 1820) see Notes*Hybomitra borealis* (Fabricius, 1781)= *lapponicus* (Wahlberg, 1848)*Hybomitra ciureai* (Séguy, 1937)= *schineri* Lyneborg, 1959

Hybomitra distinguenda (Verrall, 1909)

Hybomitra kaurii Chvála & Lyneborg, 1970
= *borealis* misid.

Hybomitra lundbecki Lyneborg, 1959
= *fulvicornis* misid.

Hybomitra lurida (Fallén, 1817)

Hybomitra montana (Meigen, 1820)

Hybomitra muehlfeldi (Brauer, 1880)
= *flaviceps* (Zetterstedt, 1842)

Hybomitra nigricornis (Zetterstedt, 1842)

Hybomitra nitidifrons (Szilády, 1914)
= *confinis* misid.

Hybomitra sexfasciata (Hine, 1923)
= *borealis anderi* Kauri, 1951

Hybomitra tarandina (Linnaeus, 1758)

Hybomitra tropica (Linnaeus, 1758)

TABANUS Linnaeus, 1758

Tabanus autumnalis Linnaeus, 1761

Tabanus bovinus Linnaeus, 1758

Tabanus bromius Linnaeus, 1758

Tabanus cordiger Meigen, 1820

Tabanus maculicornis Zetterstedt, 1842

Tabanus sudeticus Zeller, 1842

Checklist part 2: Asilomorpha

suborder Brachycera Macquart, 1834
clade Orthorrapha Brauer, 1863

superfamily Asiloidea Latreille, 1802

ASILIDAE Latreille, 1802

ASILINAE Latreille, 1802

ASILUS Linnaeus, 1758

Asilus crabroniformis Linnaeus, 1758

DIDYSMACHUS Lehr, 1996

Didysmachus picipes (Meigen, 1820)

DYSMACHUS Loew, 1860

Dysmachus trigonus (Meigen, 1804)

MACHIMUS Loew, 1849

Machimus setibarbis Loew, 1849

NEOITAMUS Osten Sacken, 1878

Neoitamus cothurnatus (Meigen, 1820)
Neoitamus cyanurus (Loew, 1849)
Neoitamus socius (Loew, 1871)
NEOMOCHTHERUS Osten Sacken, 1878
Neomochtherus pallipes (Meigen, 1820)
PAMPONERUS Loew, 1849
Pamponerus germanicus (Linnaeus, 1758)
PHILONICUS Loew, 1849
Philonicus albiceps (Meigen, 1820)
RHADIURGUS Loew, 1849
Rhadiurgus variabilis (Zetterstedt, 1838)
TOLMERUS Loew, 1849
Tolmerus atricapillus (Fallén, 1814)
Tolmerus pyragra (Zeller, 1840)
LAPHRINAE Macquart, 1838
tribe Andrenosomatini Hull, 1962
ANDRENOSOMA Rondani, 1856
Andrenosoma albobarbe (Meigen, 1820)
tribe Laphrini Macquart, 1838
CHOERADES Walker, 1851
Choerades fuliginosus (Panzer, 1798)
Choerades gilvus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Choerades igneus (Meigen, 1820)
Choerades lapponicus (Zetterstedt, 1842)
Choerades marginatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
LAPHRIA Meigen, 1803
Laphria flava (Linnaeus, 1761)
Laphria gibbosa (Linnaeus, 1758)
LEPTOGASTRINAE Schiner, 1862
LEPTOGASTER Meigen, 1803
Leptogaster cylindrica (De Geer, 1776)
Leptogaster guttiventris Zetterstedt, 1842
STENOPOGONINAE Hull, 1962
tribe Dioctriini Hendel, 1936
DIOCTRIA Meigen, 1803
Dioctria atricapilla Meigen, 1804
Dioctria cothurnata Meigen, 1820
Dioctria hyalipennis (Fabricius, 1794)
Dioctria oelandica (Linnaeus, 1758)
Dioctria rufipes (De Geer, 1776)
tribe Stegopogonini Hull, 1962
CYRTOPOGON Loew, 1847
Cyrtopogon flavimanus (Meigen, 1820)

Cyrtopogon lapponicus (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cyrtopogon lateralis (Fallén, 1814)

Cyrtopogon luteicornis (Zetterstedt, 1842)

= *luteicornis* var. *pollinosus* Frey, 1911

Cyrtopogon pulchripes Loew, 1871

tribe Stichopogonini Hardy, 1930

LASIOPOGON Loew, 1847

Lasiopogon cinctus (Fabricius, 1781)

Lasiopogon septentrionalis Lehr, 1984

BOMBYLIIDAE Latreille, 1802

PHTHIRIINAE Becker, 1913

tribe Phthiriini Becker, 1913

PHTHIRIA Meigen, 1803

Phthiria pulicaria (Mikan, 1796)

BOMBYLIINAE Latreille, 1802

tribe Bombyliini Latreille, 1802

BOMBYLIUS Linnaeus, 1758

sg. *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758

Bombylius discolor Mikan, 1796

Bombylius major Linnaeus, 1758

Bombylius minor Linnaeus, 1758

= *allibarbis* Zetterstedt, 1842

= *albobarbis* emend.

SYSTOECHUS Loew, 1855

Systoechus ctenopterus (Mikan, 1796)

= *sulphureus* (Mikan, 1796)

Systoechus gradatus (Wiedemann, 1820)

ANTHRACINAE Latreille, 1804

tribe Anthracini Latreille, 1804

ANTHRAX Scopoli, 1763

Anthrax anthrax (Schrink, 1781)

Anthrax trifasciatus Meigen, 1804

= *leucogaster* Wiedemann, 1820

Anthrax varius Fabricius, 1794

tribe Exoprosopini Becker, 1913

EXOPROSOPA Macquart, 1840

Exoprosopa capucina (Fabricius, 1781)

MICOMITRA Bowden, 1964

Micomitra stupida (Rossi, 1790)

tribe Villini Hull, 1973

HEMIPENTHES Loew, 1869

Hemipenthes maura (Linnaeus, 1758)

Hemipenthes morio (Linnaeus, 1758)
THYRIDANTHRAX Osten Sacken, 1886
Thyridanthrax fenestratus (Fallén, 1814)
VILLA Lioy, 1864
Villa cingulata (Meigen, 1804)
? *Villa halteralis* (Kowarz, 1883) see Notes
Villa hottentotta (Linnaeus, 1758)
Villa modesta (Meigen, 1820)
Villa occulta (Wiedemann, 1820)

MYTHICOMYIIDAE Melander, 1902
GLABELLULINAE Cockerell, 1914
GLABELLULA Bezzi, 1902
Glabellula arctica (Zetterstedt, 1838)

SCENOPINIDAE Burmeister, 1835
SCENOPINUS Latreille, 1802
Scenopinus fenestralis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Scenopinus niger (De Geer, 1776)
Scenopinus sp. A see Notes
= *vitripennis* misid.

THEREVIDAE Newman, 1834
THEREVINAЕ Newman, 1834
ACROSATHE Irwin & Lyneborg, 1981
Acrosathe annulata (Fabricius, 1805)
DIALINEURA Rondani, 1856
Dialineura anilis (Linnaeus, 1761)
DICHOGLENA Irwin & Lyneborg, 1981
Dichoglena nigripennis (Ruthe, 1831)
PANDIVIRILIA Irwin & Lyneborg, 1981
Pandivirilia eximia (Meigen, 1820)
PSILOCEPHALA Zetterstedt, 1838
Psilocephala imberbis (Fallén, 1814)
SPIRIVERPA Irwin & Lyneborg, 1981
Spiriverpa lunulata (Zetterstedt, 1838)
= *clausa* (Frey, 1911)
THEREVA Latreille, 1796
Thereva cinifera Meigen, 1830
= *subfasciata* Schummel, 1830
Thereva fuscinervis Zetterstedt, 1838
Thereva handlirschi Kröber, 1912
= *praestans* Collin, 1948

Thereva inornata Verrall, 1909
Thereva lanata Zetterstedt, 1838
Thereva microcephala Loew, 1847
Thereva nobilitata (Fabricius, 1775)
Thereva plebeja (Linnaeus, 1758)
Thereva strigata (Fabricius, 1794)
Thereva unica (Harris, 1780)
 = *bipunctata* Meigen, 1820
Thereva valida Loew, 1847
 = *circumscripta* auct. nec. Loew, 1847

Checklist part 3: families of uncertain position (*incertae sedis*)

suborder Brachycera Macquart, 1834
 clade Orthorrapha Brauer, 1863
 ? superfamily Nemestrinoidea Griffith & Pidgeon, 1832

ACROCERIDAE Leach, 1815

ACROCERA Meigen, 1803
 = *Paracrocera* Mik, 1886

sg. Acrocera Meigen, 1803
Acrocera orbiculus (Fabricius, 1787)
 = *globulus* (Panzer, 1804)
 = *borealis* Zetterstedt, 1838

OGCODES Latreille, 1796

sg. Ogcodes Latreille, 1796
Ogcodes borealis Cole, 1919 see Notes
Ogcodes gibbosus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Ogcodes nigripes (Zetterstedt, 1838) see Notes
Ogcodes pallipes Latreille in Olivier, 1812

Excluded species

Anastoechus nitidulus (Fabricius, 1794) labeling mistake
Beris geniculata Curtis, 1830 misidentified
Clorismia ardea (Fabricius, 1794) not found within present borders
Clorismia rustica (Panzer, 1804) not found within present borders
Choerades fimbriata (Meigen, 1820) mistake
Choerades ursulus (Loew, 1851) misidentified see Notes
Chrysopilus splendidus (Meigen, 1820) mistake
Cyrtopogon maculipennis (Macquart, 1834) labeling mistake

Epitriptus arthriticus (Zeller, 1840) mistake
Machimus gonatistes (Zeller, 1840) not found within present borders
Odontomyia hydroleon (Linnaeus, 1758) not found within present borders
Pandivirilia nigroanalisis (Kröber, 1928) misidentified
Phthiria canescens Loew, 1846 not found within present borders
Tabanus miki Brauer, 1880 misidentified
Tolmerus cingulatus (Fabricius, 1781) mistake
Villa fasciata (Meigen, 1804) not found within present borders
 = *circumdata* (Meigen, 1820)
 = *venusta* (Meigen, 1820)
Villa longicornis Lyneborg, 1965 not found within present borders
Villa panisca (Rossi, 1790) not found within present borders
 = *circumdata* auct. nec. (Meigen, 1820)
Xylophagus matsumurae Miyatake, 1965 misidentified

Notes

Choerades ursulus (Loew, 1851) is a poorly known taxon. It was synonymized with *C. fuliginosus* by Lehr (1991) but later considered valid by Bosák and Hradský (2001). Kahanpää and Winqvist (2005) accepted it as a Finnish species but upon re-examination we consider it most likely that the single Finnish specimen previously identified as *C. ursulus* is a dark male of *C. fuliginosus*.

Chrysopilus suomianus (Szilády, 1934). The type locality of this species is Enontekiö, Finland (Szilády 1934). Unfortunately the type material seems lost and the name is probably best treated as a *nomen dubium*. Based on Szilády's original description it may be a dark form of *C. nubecula*.

Hybomitra astuta (Osten Sacken, 1876). Kahanpää and Winqvist (2005) could not locate any material in Finnish collections. Several new records of this species have since been made and its presence in Finland is now confirmed.

Hybomitra auripila (Meigen, 1820). The synonymy of *Hybomitra auripila* (Meigen, 1820) with *H. aterrima* (Meigen, 1820) was established by Schacht (1994) and is accepted here. Schiner (1862) already mentioned *H. aterrima* as synonym to *H. auripila*. Since we consider him to be the first revisor, the name *H. auripila* is valid under the current Code.

Hybomitra solstitialis (Meigen, 1820) has long been known to be a problematic taxon. It is separated from *H. bimaculata* (Macquart, 1826) based on color characters alone. The examined Finnish material includes a range of intermediates between typical *H. bimaculata* and *H. solstitialis* forms. It seems likely that the two names are synonymous, but types should be consulted before synonymy is formally published.

Haematopota subcylindrica Pandellé, 1883. First recorded from Finland by Vuorimies (1984). Unfortunately the specimens listed in his paper could not be found and their identification remains somewhat doubtful.

***Ogcodes borealis* Cole, 1919.** A single Finnish specimen collected in the mid-19th century is the sole Palearctic record of this species. Originally identified and published by Hackman (1970), the record was later confirmed by Kahanpää and Winqvist (2005). *O. borealis* Cole *sensu* Schlinger (1960) may be a species complex.

***Ogcodes nigripes* (Zetterstedt, 1838)** is probably a senior synonym of *O. zonatus* Erichson, 1840.

***Ptiolina nigrina* Wahlgren, 1854** may be a synonym of *P. nigra* Zetterstedt, 1842.

***Scenopinus* sp. A** is an apparently undescribed species near *S. fenestralis* with black femora. It occurs widely in Finland in association with bird nests.

***Villa halteralis* (Kowarz, 1883).** See Kahanpää and Winqvist (2005) for a discussion of the single supposed Finnish record of this species.

***Xylophagus ater* Meigen, 1804.** This name has widely been used for two species. Old Finnish checklists (Frey *et al.* 1941, Hackman 1980) followed the model also used in the world checklist Woodley (2011c) and used this name for the species also known as *Xylophagus kowarzi* (Pleske, 1925). On the British Isles the name *X. ater* is used as a senior name for *X. compeditus* Wiedemann in Meigen, 1820. According to Alexander and Clements (1991) and Chandler (1998a, b) the British usage is correct and it is followed here. Thus, *X. ater* is the common species with females easily identified by the three stripes of dusting on the mesonotum.

***Xylophagus inermis* Krivosheina & Krivosheina, 2000** was described as a subspecies of *X. matsumurae* Miyatake, 1965 = *maculatus* Matsumura, 1916 (preoccupied by *X. maculatus* Meigen, 1804) (Krivosheina and Krivosheina 2000). It was raised to a full species status in the recent world catalogue (Woodley 2011c). All collected Finnish specimens formerly identified as *X. matsumurae* were examined and they belong to *X. inermis*.

***Zabracchia tenella* (Jaennicke, 1866).** First recorded from Finland by Krivosheina and Rozkošný (1990). We have examined the Finnish *Zabracchia* material and confirmed the presence of both *Z. tenella* and *Z. minutissima* in the country.

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